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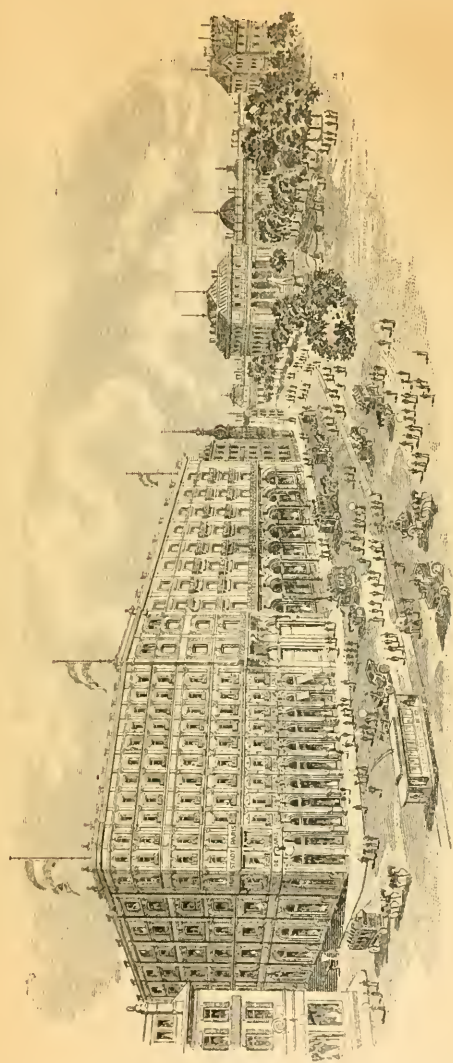
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STRASSBURG

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Strassburg.

Known, to the Romans by the name of *Argentoratum*, in the Middle Ages 'as *Strazeburg* and to day popularly called *Strosburg*, is the *Chief city* of *Alsace-Lorraine*. It lies about 450 ft above the sea level, longitude $48^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $25^{\circ} 25'$, at the junction of the two streams the *Ill* and the *Breusch*, some mile and a half to the west of the *Rhine*.

Originally a Celtic colony, it remained for a short period during the 1st century B. C. in the possession of the Germans, after which, but still some years before the Christian era, it was used as a military station by the Romans under the name of *Argentoratum*.

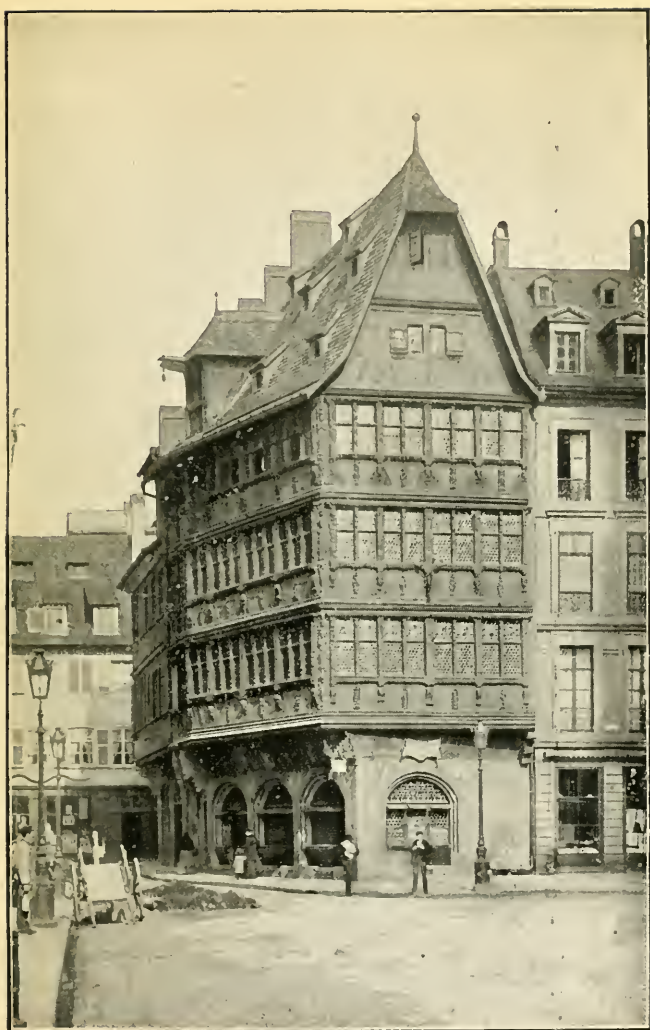
The country and city remained in the possession of the Romans for more than 300 years, when at the end of the 3rd century A. D. the *Allemani* and the *Turks* put an end to the Roman rule. Christianity was introduced together with the Frankish race under the Frankish King *Chlodwig* (496 a. d.). In the *Carlovingian* period immediately following, the conversion of the city of *Strassburg* and the surrounding districts to Christianity was completed.

In the year 924 under Henry I, Strassburg was made part of German Austria. The 13th century saw the first great developments of the town which then numbered 50 000 inhabitants, it was then that Gottfried, the earliest German poet, held the office of town clerk to Strassburg, and Steinbach, Germany's earliest master builder, built the Cathedral.

In the 16th century Strassburg, which had suffered greatly from the feuds of the Bishops and Burghers, the ravages of the plague, and the terrible Jewish persecutions, was again in a most flourishing condition, and it was then that the name of the beautiful city „*urbs omnium pulcherrima*” was applied to it both in the popular and educated speech.

It remained a free German imperial city until the 30th of September 1681, on which day the Mayor, John George von Zedlitz and his fellow councillors together with some other representatives of the city, signed the deed of surrender at Illkirch, by which the city of Strassburg recognised King Louis XIV of France as their Sovereign Lord and Protector. In the preliminary Treaty of Peace of the 26th Febr. 1871, France ceded the tract of country now embraced in Alsace-Lorraine, in favour of the German Empire, and thus Strassburg became once more a possession of the German Kingdom.

According to the latest statistics issued by the land surveyors, the surface ground of the district of Strassburg measures 7,828,⁹⁵ hectares (1 hectare = 2,⁴⁷ acres), of which 2,922 hectares consist of corn and other cultivated land, 665 hectares of meadow land, 6 hectares of smaller fields and estates; 2,279 hectares are occupied by forest and wooded land, and 1,378,⁹⁵ hectares by roads and marshes.



House of Kammerzell.



Protestant-garrison Church.

According to the *census* of the 1st December 1905 the population numbers 167,342 persons, of whom 112,979 live within the city and 54,363 outside the walls.

Strassburg is the residence of the Imperial Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, of the Commander in chief of the 15th Army corps, of the Bishop of Alsace, and the seat of the Imperial ministry, the Kaiser Wilhelm University, etc. etc., while among municipal institutions, the following figure prominently, a Water-Works, Slaughter-House, Savings Bank, Pawn Establishment, Gasworks, Electric light works, a Hospital, an Orphanage etc. etc.

Strassburg has always been a flourishing commercial and industrial city, but more especially of late, through its wide expansion, the development of factories, storehouses etc. has it been allowed full play.

The chief industries are: brewing, tanning, tobacco, tallow, metal, wood and leather, and the manufacture of provisions; of the last mentioned the preparation of Pâté de Foie Gras is especially to the fore. This invention is ascribed to Close, who lived here in the second half of the 18th century in the capacity of head cook to the Marquis of Contades, the town Governor.

Of late, too, the corn trade has increased with leaps and strides, as indeed has that of stone coal; the spacious newly built Rhine dockyard having contributed greatly to the extension of these and other industries. As the junction of numerous railways, and in particular of the lines Bâle — Mayence — Frankfurt, Paris — Avricourt — *Strassburg* — Appenweier — Stuttgart — Munich — Vienna. *Strassburg* is, and will continue to be, an important centre of industry and communication.

A short excursion through the City.

Communication within the city and the more frequented of the surrounding villages has been greatly facilitated by the electric trams which are ever increasing in popularity. The electric trams traverse the town in all directions, the central station being at the Kleberplatz.

In order to get a glimpse of the inside of the town, its objects of interest, and its churches, in the shortest time, it will be found most expedient to take a cab, and to tell the coachman to drive to the *Kleberplatz*, then along the *Gewerbslauben* to the *Gutenbergplatz*, then through the *Schlossergasse* to the *St. Thomas's Church* then along the *Thomasstaden*, taking in the old *Kaufhaus* and the *Hohenlohe Industrial Museum* en route, up the old Fish Market, turning to the right along the *Krämergasse*, in order to come to a halt before the imposing edifice of the *Cathedral*. On leaving this masterpiece of architecture, after an inspection of the magnificent central gate, the astronomical clock, the interior of the cathedral, the choir and chancel etc. etc., we observe the oldest house in Strassburg, namely the *House of Kämmerzell*.

Opposite the entrance to the astronomical clock stands the *old castle* (containing the municipal Art Museum, etc.). A few steps to the side of which the *Frauenhaus* is situated. Now the visitor should resume his seat and proceed through the *Münstergasse* to the *Brogliplatz* from there to the *Kaiserplatz*, where the *Kaiser Palace*, the *Council House*, and the *State Library*

will be seen, and then through the Hohenlohestrasse, past the new *Post office* and the *District Presidency*, over the University Bridge, with the *Evang. Garrison Church* on one side and the *University* in front.

After viewing the glass roofed court of the University, drive through the Ruprechtsau avenue to the *Orangerie*, then over the Wacken through the *Contades* to the new *Court of Justice* over the Stone Bridge to the *Jung St. Peter Church*. After the examination of this imposing edifice we find ourselves once again in the centre of the city.

This excursion takes in most of the objects of interest in the town and can be made in between 2 and 3 hours.

The Grand-Hotel de la Ville de Paris,

a first-class house in every respect, is provided with everything that modern comfort has invented for the benefit and wellbeing of travellers and tourists. The premises were built about sixty years ago, but they were entirely restored about a year ago. There are 90 bed- & sitting-rooms, reading & drawing-rooms, a concert hall, etc. The *cuisine* and the wines enjoy a well-deserved reputation. We noticed in the visitor's book of the hotel the names of Napoleon III, H. H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H. M. Queen Marguerite of Italy, H. M. Queen Amelia of Portugal, etc. etc.

Objects of interest.

Public Squares, Monuments etc.

In the *Old Wine Market Place*, enshrined in a small garden, the Stoeber Memorial is to be seen.

The memorial consists of a running fountain, the base of which is embellished on three sides with Bronze Medallions of the Alsatian Poets Ehrenfried, August and Adolf Stoeber.

In the *Iron Man Square* an old Strassburg sign „ysere Mann“ is affixed to the front of the 1st floor of the pharmacy.

The *Kleber Square*, formerly known as Barefoot Place, and also as Parade Place, has, since the year 1840, been adorned with the bronze Statue of General Kleber, a native of the city.

This beautiful memorial was executed by Philipp Grass and depicts the famous warrior, at the moment of his receiving the summons of the English Admiral to surrender, when he encouraged his troops with the famous words, „on ne répond à de telles insolences que par des victoires; préparez-vous à combattre“. (The only replies to such impertinences are victories; make ready for battle.)

The remains of the General lie in a tomb under the statue, the sides depict the battles of Altenkirch and Heliopolis. It was on this place that the great reviews of the garrison troops under the French took place. On the right is an extensive building called the *Aubette*, the 1st floor is occupied by the city Conservatorium for Music, with its magnificent Concert Hall. Underneath is the chief Guard station.

On the *Gutenberg Place*, formerly called the Gardener's Market, the statue of Gutenberg executed by David d'Angers was erected in 1840. The inventor of printing, leaning on his press, holds a page in his hand on which the words, „Et la lumière fut“ (and there was light) may be read. Bas-reliefs depict the blessings of the invention.

The *Broglie*, called after the Marshal of that name, served until 1740 as the State Horse Market and is now the most frequented open space in the city. The theatre forms the background. On the North Eastern side of the square a medal portraying the head of King Louis I of Bavaria has been affixed to a monument, in commemoration of his birth in the Two-bridge Court, which is now occupied by the General Commando. As a companion piece a bronze medal of the bust of the late commander general of the XV Army Corps Baron Vogel von Falkenstein has been affixed to the same stone. The *Reinhardt Fountain* (Father Rhine) which stands before the theatre was presented to the city by the late Siegmund Reinhardt, the design and execution being entrusted to Prof. Hildebrandt of Florence.

The *Kaiserplatz*, the Imperial Palace, the Council House and the University and State Library are

connected with the University Square by the Kaiser-Wilhelm street, ending in the University Bridge spanning the Aar and Ill. This bridge was designed by the city architect Ott and was erected in 1889—1892.

Forming the background of the square stands the University, and in the centre of the square to serve as a stimulus to studying youth, a statue of Goethe is to be erected and unveiled on May 1st 1904.

The *Contades* once formed part of the property of the Marshall of that name, who succeeded Marshall Broglie as governor of Strassburg. In the middle ages target practices and shooting matches were conducted at this spot, whence the name „Am Schiesrain“ applied to the road skirting the Contades. The place was greatly improved and embellished under the administration of Mayor Schützenberger. At the back of the grounds stands a Milk Cure Sanatorium.

The *Ruprechtsau Avenue*, included within the walls by the extension of the city, was originally laid out by Le Nôtre. It is the chief thoroughfare of the new Eastern quarter of the city, and is lined with stately houses and charming villas; at the same time it is the road to the large public park the *Orangerie*, where in the heat of summer, people are glad to refresh themselves after the noise, dust, and haze of the city.

On walking through the park the notice of the stranger is excited by the *Oriental Kiosk* and its gilded dome; a gem that once formed part of the collection of King Ludwig II of Bavaria — the Corporation of Strassburg obtained it by purchase at Munich.

The walls of painted pine are set off by Arabian windows of brilliant colouring and various ornamental designs. A small fountain, which occupies the centre

of this fairylike arbour, recalls recollections of „The Thousand and One Nights“, by its continual playing.

Entrance to the Kiosk 20 Pfg. Open from May till September.

In idyllic surroundings opposite the conservatories a memorial in honour of our beloved *Composer Victor Nessler* has been erected by his friends. In the immediate vicinity, the *Farm House*, a wine restaurant famous for its pure Alsatian wines, is to be seen.

Before the industrial exhibition of 1895 this house stood in an Alsatian village, but was then pulled down and set up again on this spot. Every guest, be he native or stranger, will leave this place full of satisfaction.

A few steps to one side, situated directly before the lake, is the *Chief Restaurant*, offering a charming resting place on its beautiful terrace. Large concerts and fêtes are held here every Sunday, and during the Summer also in the course of the week. In Winter Military Concerts take place in the large Hall every Sunday. Entrance 30 Pfg.

The other environs of the city also afford many an agreeable walk, for instance the road leading to Schiltigheim, a village famous for its breweries, and the Rheinstrasse starting from the Metzger Gate and leading to Kehl. On the right, between the bridges over the small and the large Rhine, a memorial in honour of the doughty *General Desaix*, has been erected by the Rhine Army in recognition of his stalwart defence of the Rhine ford against the Austrians in the year 1796.

In the opposite direction through the Schirmecker Gate and along the Schirmecker Road, at the farther

end of the bridge, the Inn „The Three Corn Ears“ is situated, and farther on, towards Lingolsheim, the restaurant well known to all Strassburgers, the „Fischotter“ (Speciality, fish prepared in every manner). To the right along the canal you come to Eckbolsheim, which is likewise well patronized by the inhabitants of Strassburg.

The excursionist's resort, the Niederburg, is situated on the Illkirch and Grafenstaden tramway. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Illkirch the *tomb of de French soldiers* who fell during the siege of Strassburg in 1870 is to be seen.

Churches.

The *Cathedral* is one of the grandest monuments of the Patience and Faith of the Middle Ages.

The site on which it has been erected was probably once that of an old Tribbok or Roman shrine, German sanctuary or Roman Temple of Hercules. The historically vouched for fact, that almost everywhere Christian Churches have either been erected on the sites of, or metamorphosed from, ancient heathen Temples, is borne out by an obscure old legend. The heathen also had their places of pilgrimage. As early as the 9th century, the Strassburg church was famous as a masterpiece of architecture; but this building is said to have been destroyed by fire in the year 1000. Fifteen years later, however, under Bishop Wernher, the proposal to rebuild it on a larger scale was brought

forward; for in the course of the five centuries following the barbarian immigration, the Allemanni had really learned to value the advantages of the Roman skill in architecture and fortification. The front of the Cathedral building had been completed by 1275, but at this period the love of novelty and grandiose designs had obtained the mastery in the workshops, and the desire for the 'colossal' proved too strong for the exigencies of proportion. This desire was certainly as present in the religious views of the people as in the conceptions of the architect, it was the age of the phantastic, and phantasy, was deeply imprinted in the literature of the time. Gottfried, the singer of Tristan and Isolde, died in 1210. His work was quite as imaginative and as unrestrained by material trammels as that of the Christian Hierarchy.

According to the plan of the architect Erwin, sur-named Steinbach, the work was to be crowned with two towers, but it was very difficult to bring the extension of the Front and the Towers into harmony with the body and the transversal nave, that were to be built after the newly favoured *Gothic style*, and finally an advance was made quite regardlessly and designs produced, which from the point of view of grandeur demanded by the boundless imagination of the age left nothing to be wished for.

The design as conceived by Erwin was harmonious and beautiful, but a whole generation passed before the completion of the front, which was to have two stories before the two towers were added.

Erwin was dead and the old taste had already deteriorated. High above the body of the church the new architects built a third story above the first two.

Finally, after a prolonged interruption of the laborious work, in the 15th century Hans Hültz from Cologne (who died in 1449) built the bold elegant tower onto the giant foundation. Of the exterior of the Cathedral, the porches covered with stone miniatures are of the greatest interest to tourists, the frontage containing three porches.

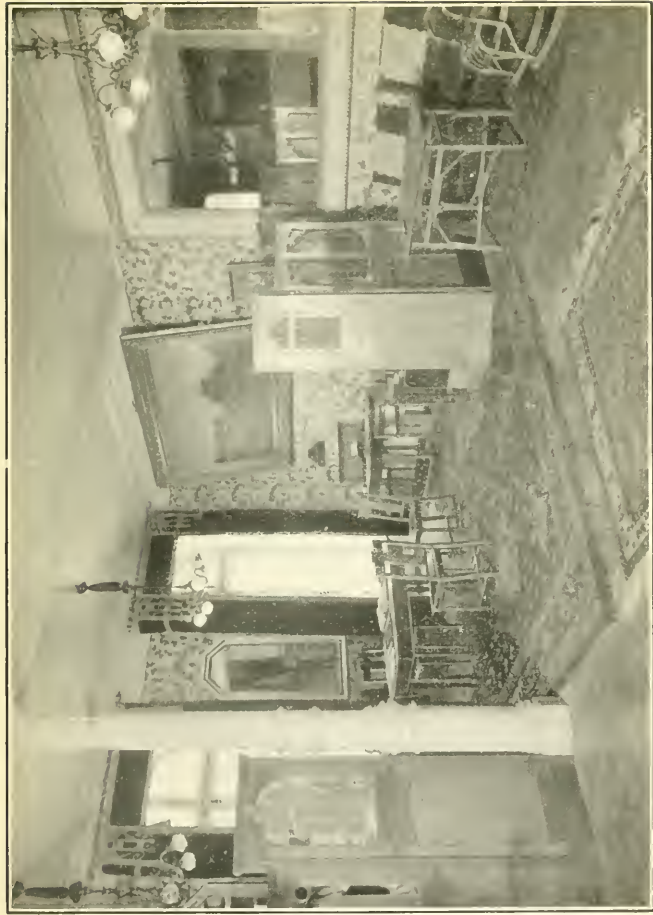
Both sides of the central porch, which is fitted with new bronze doors, are adorned with small statues representing prophets. The archway illustrates stories of the Creation and Redemption; a little higher is Salomon, and above him, the Virgin and Child.

Over the Rose window, that always evokes great admiration and takes up the centre of the frontage, is a row of stone figures.

The wise and foolish virgins are conspicuous. In the right hand side porch, on the left of the door, the temper appears in the form of an elegant youth, and on the right is the bridegroom. In the left hand porch, the Vices, in the shape of nuns herded together, are being trampled under foot, and transfixed with stakes by the Virtues in the shape of Christian Virgins. The North Porch of the transversal nave is blocked by the Laurentius Chapel, which latter is covered with sculptures, and serves as the Sacristy.

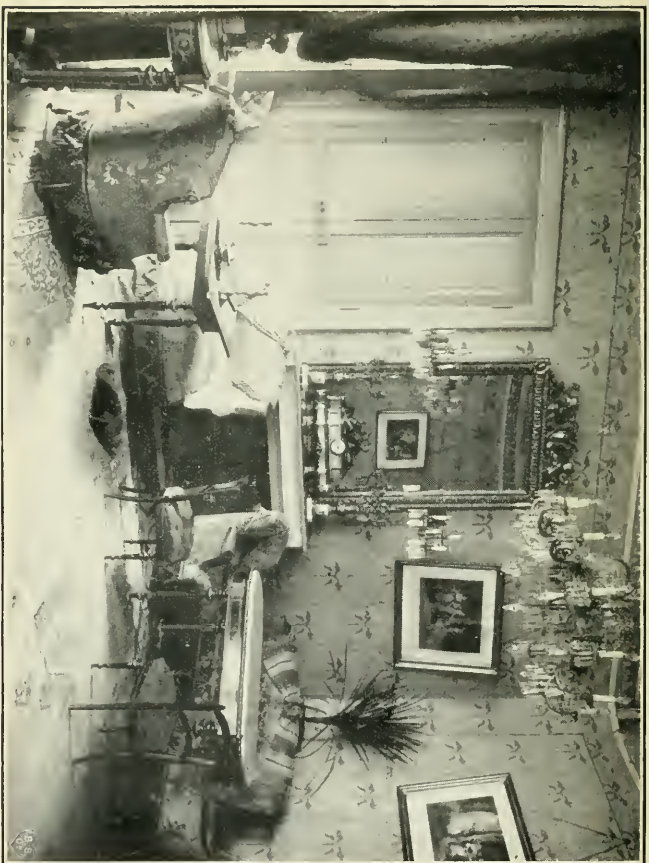
Sabina, the daughter of Erwin, is said to have worked at the Roman Southern Porch. The representations have reference to the Life, Death, and Ascension of the Virgin Mary. These figures, as indeed the whole gable of the Porch, are protected from the North and West winds, and consequently retain their freshness. The statues of Erwin and his daughter Sabina, on the right and left of the stairway, are the work of the

GRAND-HOTEL VILLE DE PARIS.



Reading room.

GRAND-HOTEL VILLE DE PARIS.



Sitting-room.

Strassburg sculptor Grass (1860). The interior of the Church is open to the Public from 9 a. m. — 12 noon, and from 2—6 p. m.

The general impression given by the interior is not dissimilar to that of the Cathedrals of Reims, Bourges, Troyes and Paris, but cannot compare with that of the Cologne Cathedral, the choir and naves of which are much vaster. Beneath the raised choir is the crypt or graveyard, the existence of which is due to the Western custom of having in every church an imitation of the holy Tomb at Jerusalem. Entrance 40 Pfg. Apply to the beadle.

The finely carved pulpit (executed by Hammerer, 1485) is the very one from which Geiler of Kaisersberg, that talented clerical orator, delivered his discourses. The extensions of the side naves, dedicated to certain saints, are used as chapels.

On the left hand side of the choir a stairway leads down to the St. John's Chapel, where the monument of Bishop Conrad, who laid the foundation stone of the Front in 1299, is preserved. On one side in a narrow glass roofed court is the tomb of Erwin.

In the Southern nave is a pillar, called the Angel pillar, richly adorned with statues. The astronomical clock, in the form of an altar, adorns the Eastern wall. This magnificent scientific chef-d'œuvre has a long history behind it. The older clock, begun under Bishop John of Lichtenberg in 1352, had been set up on the opposite wall and marked the movements of the sun and moon. It possessed further a rich puppet-show, which daily and hourly repeated incidents taken from the gospel narratives.

According to the legend, this clock was put out of order by a stroke of lightning, and in 1547 the council

of the free Imperial city had a new one executed, which however was not completed until 1574. This clock was destroyed in the revolution, and the remains may be seen in the Frauenhaus; the case however, executed and painted by Tobias Stimmer in 1874, contains the more recent clock, which is the work of the Strassburg clock-maker Schwilgué.

The clock shows all moveable feasts, leap-years, the course of the planets, the phases of the moon, the eclipses of the two celestial spheres for all time, and sets itself automatically at 12 o'clock on the last night of the year. The puppet-show, which has been made more elaborate and perfect than formerly, performs daily at 12 o'clock.

An angel strikes the first chime of each quarter. The four ages of man, the Infant, the Youth, the Man, and the Patriarch, add one after the other the 2nd chime. Death strikes the hours, and a second Angel reverses the hour glass. On the stroke of 12, the 12 apostles move in procession past the Messiah, and bow before him; Christ raises his hand and blesses them, in the meantime the cock crows, and flaps its wings.

Entrance to the astronomical clock at 12.15 (Central Europe time), at the South gate in the Castle Square. Entrance 20 Pfg.

To ascend to the tower of the Cathedral (220 ft high) apply to the porter at the tower entrance,

Admission to the platform (220 ft) 15 Pfg.

„ „ „ spire 50 „

„ „ „ crown or turret (474 ft) M. 3.—

The panorama which unrolls itself is magnificent, and in wet weather the Rhine Valley can be clearly

seen between the two mountain ranges, the Black Forest in the East, and the Vosges in the West.

The Rhine, like a white streak, is visible flowing through the middle of the plain. The black specks to the North, denote the extensive forests of the towns of Hagenau and Bischweiler. In the South rises an isolated peak, it is the Kaiserstuhl, a volcanic formation.

St. Thomas's Church. This church was founded by the saintly Florenz, Bishop of Strassburg in 670, renovated by Bishop Adeloeh in 820, and promoted by him to be a collegiate church.

A fire caused by a thunderbolt destroyed it in 1007. In 1013 it was rebuilt, and in 1144 once again burned to the ground, when Bishop Burckhardt saw to its restoration. The condition of the building in the 13th century was lamentable, until it was once again taken in hand, and restored by Henry IV, Bishop of Geroldseck.

The nave of the church belongs to this period, but the Eastern tower was not built before 1300, and the choir only dates from the year 1348.

In this church there are numerous monuments, the most conspicuous of which is the *Mausoleum of Marshall Moritz*.

It is in marble and was executed at Louis XV's command by the Parisian sculptor Pigalle, who spent 25 years on the work. The trophy-laden Marshall descends with unfaltering foot the steps leading from the altar to the grave. France, weeping, seeks to hold him back and keep away Death, who is opening the coffin for him. The two other figures represent Hercules and the God of war who holds his torch lowered to the earth. A pyramid-shaped slab stands behind the monument with an inscription in gilt letters.

In a niche of the choir the stone coffin of Bishop Adeloeh is to be seen. The other monuments are those of Schöpflin (d. 1771), of Prof. Oberlin (d. 1806), and of the historian Koch (d. 1813), the busts of Prof. Emmerich (d. 1820), Dr Reisseisen (d. 1828), and Dr Bruch (d. 1874). A simple inscription on a marble slab has been set up in memory of the famous Professor of Greek, John Schweighäuser (d. 1830).

In addition to these monuments the church contains a large number of tomb inscriptions, as well as two mummies, one of a young girl and the other of the Count of Nassau Saarwerden. The organ built by Andreas Silbermann is also worthy of note.

The *Young St. Peter's Church*, has been recently restored in the gaudy style of the later Middle Ages, after the plans and under the direction of the Architect Karl Schaefer, Professor in the Technical Institute at Carlsruhe. It offers the stranger a great deal that is worth seeing. The magnificent principal gate and likewise the interior are, from a historical as well as an architectural point of view, well worth a close inspection. Application should be made to the Sacristan (Entrance in the lane).

Public buildings.

The *Imperial Palace* in the Kaiserplatz to the North of the city is, next the University and the Cathedral, doubtless one of the most impressive edifices in Strassburg. It was executed after the plans of the architect Eggert of Berlin and was completed in 1889. Facing the square is a large rectangular doorway supported by pillars; behind is a beautiful circular building. A dome pierced by lofty arches rises above the doorway, and two bronze Heralds or Bannerbearers put the finishing touch to the top of the dome.

It is open to the Public in Summer from 10 a. m. — 6 p. m. and in Winter from 10 a. m. — 4 p. m. On Sundays and Public Holidays: in Summer from 11 a. m. — 6 p. m. and in Winter from 11 a. m. — 4 p. m. Entrance 25 Pfg.

Opposite the Palace to the right is the *Council House*, and to the left the *University and State Library*. The latter is open on weekdays, for those visiting the reading rooms from 9 a. m. — 1 p. m. and 3—6 p. m. during the University vacations from 9 a. m. — 1 p. m. For the issue and return of books from 11 a. m. — 1 p. m. and 3—4 p. m., during the vacations, from 11 a. m. — 1 p. m. The Library may be visited by strangers: Weekdays 2—3 p. m., Sundays and Public Holidays from 10—12 a. m.

It is closed during Easter week, and during the last week in August for cleaning.

There is no charge for the use of the library.

The special conditions and regulations are made known by the library committee.

The *new Post Office* in the Hohenlohestrasse is a stately structure and worthy of notice. The work was superintended by the Post Office Architect Bettcher.

The *Frauenhaus* (The cathedral work shop) built in late Gothic and Renaissance style, dates in its present form from the year 1581. On the ground floor is a Museum of Plaster Mouldings, remnants of sculpture prepared for the cathedral, remains of the old clock, etc., etc.; a beautiful spiral stairway leads to the upper floors, where the archives, designs, and charters are preserved. The magnificent panelled hall and stained glasses should be visited.

The *Old Castle* built by the Cardinal Prince of Rohan, Bishop of Strassburg, in the years 1728—1741, was purchased by the city administration in 1790, and later used as the Imperial Palace. In 1830 and 1848 it came again into the possession of the city, by which it was presented to the Emperor Napoleon III. in 1852. In its rooms the following are to be noted:

a) The *City Art Gallery* (Collection of pictures of Ancient and Modern masters, Engravings and Sculptures). Hours for visitors: Weekdays except Mondays, from 10 a. m. — 1 p. m. and 2—4 p. m. Sundays in the Winter months (October—March): 10 a. m. — 12.30. p. m., and 2—4 p. m. In the Summer months, (April—September): from 10 a. m. — 1 p. m. — It is closed on the 1st of the Easter-Whitsun- and Christmas Holidays, and also on Good Friday and New Year's Day. Sundays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, admission free; on other days, on the payment of 50 Pfg. per person.

b) The *Imperial Memorial Records* (Collection of sketches and photographs of Historical Memorials in

Alsace-Lorraine. The reading and reference room is open daily, except Sundays and public holidays; in the Winter months from 9 a. m. — 4 p. m. and in the Summer months from 9—12 a. m. and 3—6 p. m.

c) The *collection of the Society for the Preservation of Historical Memorials in Alsace*. Admission free, Sundays 10 a. m. — 12.30 p. m., and Wednesdays from 11 a. m. — 12.30 p. m.

The main building of the *University, containing the Lecture Rooms etc.*, which runs parallel to the Imperial Palace, attracts the attention of the stranger, both from a distance, and close at hand, by its statues of 36 'intellectual' giants in more than life size which line the wings of the structure. On entering, our admiration is excited by the glass-roofed court and Hall, which is surrounded by colonnades, in which the busts of the Theologian Edward Reuss, and the Botanist Anton de Bary are conspicuous. Visitors who wish to view the interior should apply to the porter. Admission free.

Further, the following buildings form part of the University:

a) The *United Zoological Collections of the City and University of Strassburg*, Nicolausring. Open daily from 10—12 a. m. and 2—4 p. m. Easter and Whitsun-Monday from 10 a. m. — 5 p. m. Closed on Good Friday, All Saint's Day and the 1st Christmas holiday. Admission free

b) *Anatomical Museum*. Spitalwallstr. Open Sundays from 2—4 p. m.

c) *Collection of the Geognostic and Palaeontological Institute*, Blessigstr. XV, 2nd Floor. Admission free. Saturdays 2—4 p. m. Sundays 11—12 a. m. Cloakroom 10 Pfg.

d) *Collection of the State Geological Institute*, Blessigstr. Ground floor, Admission free. Saturdays 2—4 p. m. Cloakroom 10 Pfg.

e) *Collection of the Mineralogie and Petrographic Institute*, Blessigstr. 1st floor. Admission free. Sundays 11—12 a. m. Cloakroom 10 Pfg.

f) *Archaeological Museum*, in the University buildings. Admission free. Saturdays from 2—4 p. m. in the months of May to July, and November to February, otherwise admission can be obtained at any time.

g) *District Archives*. Fischartstrasse. Admission free, daily except Sundays, from 9—12 a. m., and 3—6 p. m. Historical and modern records are preserved here.

Municipal Library. Spitalplatz 8. Admission free. Open for issue and return of books daily from 2—5 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays, and Public holiday; further, on the days mentioned, from 7—9 p. m., as a reading room. Closed from Aug. 1st — Sept. 15th.

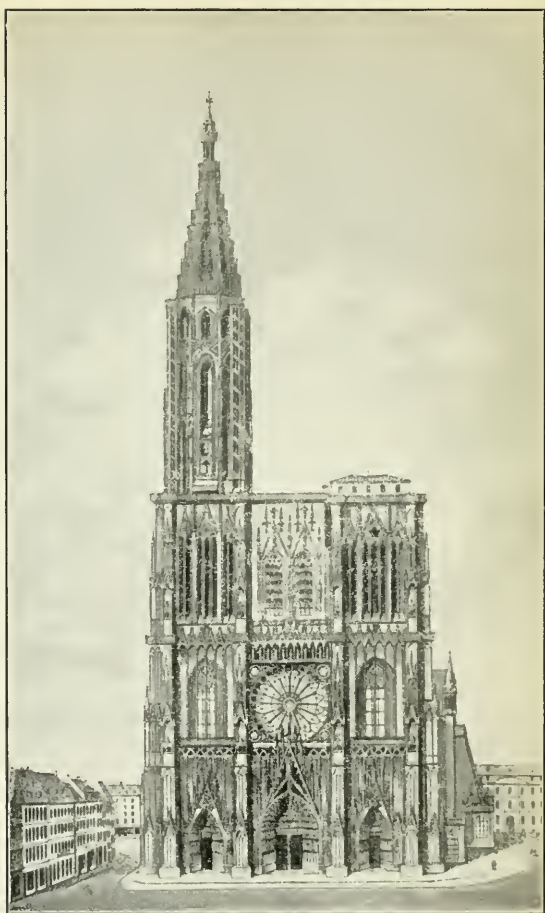
City Archives. Spitalplatz 8. Open daily, except Sundays and Easter Week, from 9—12 a. m. and 3—6 p. m. Permission to consult the Archives must be obtained from the Burgomaster's office.

Public Library. Market Hall, Alter Bahnhof, Hausbergerstr. Books are issued daily from 11 a. m.—2 p. m. and 6—9 p. m.; on Sundays and public holidays from 10 a. m. — 12 p. m. The right to take out books is obtained by registering your name on the first occasion. (Charge 20 Pfg.) The reading room is open from 11 a. m. —2 p. m., and 6—10 p. m. on Sundays and Public Holidays, from 10—12 a. m., and 5—9 p. m. Admission free. A branch library has been opened in the Polygonstr.

GRAND-HOTEL VILLE DE PARIS.



Bedroom with 2 beds.



Cathedral.

Hohenlohe Industrial Museum. Alter Fischmarkt 2.

1. Collection of models, and library. Opened daily except Mondays from 10—12 a. m. and 2—4 p. m. Also Tuesdays-Thursday and Saturdays, 7.30 p. m.—9.30 p. m., Sundays, in the Winter months, (Oct.—March) 10 a. m.—12.30 p. m. and 2—4 p. m.; in the Summer months (April—September) from 10 a. m.—1 p. m. Closed on Good Friday, the 1st Easter-Whitsun- and Christmas Holidays, and New Year's Day. Admission free.

2. *Collection of patterns.* Opened daily except Mondays from 10—12 a. m., and 2—4 p. m. Sundays in the Winter months (Oct.—March) 10 a. m.—12.30 p. m. and 2—4 p. m. In the Summer months (April-September) from 10 a. m.—1 p. m. Closed on Good Friday, the 1st Easter-Whitsun- and Christmas Holidays and New Year's Day. Admission Wednesdays and Sundays free, otherwise 20 Pfg. per Person.

Goethe lived at *No. 36 Alter Fischmarkt* during his student days in 1770—1771. A bronze medaillon affixed to the front of the 1st story records this. Similarly a memorial tablet has been affixed to the front of *37 Thomasstaden* to commemorate the meeting which took place in Sept. 1770 between Goethe and Herder who was then living in the old Inn „The Intellect”.

The *Citadel* contains a monument in honour of the Prussian Engineers and Pioneers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war.

The *Palace of the governor*, formerly the Prefecture, was erected in 1870 by Judge Klinglin on the site of the old Jewish church court yard. It was inhabited by the governor of the Province from the year 1735 to the Revolution.

At the side of the larger structure there is a smaller isolated one, which contains the Archives of the department. The larger part of the buildings were burned down during the bombardment in 1870.

The *Mayor's official residence*, completed in 1739, has been greatly improved and embellished since 1840, especially on the side facing the Broglie. Several rooms and offices suffered serious damage from the bombardment.

The *General Commando* of the XV Army Corps was formerly the headquarters of the French 6th Military Division, earlier still it was known as the Two Bridge court, built in 1754.

The *Theatre* was built from 1805—1821 under the direction of Herr Villot, the city architect, but completely restored inside and out in 1854. A colonnade in Ionic style is divided by arched iron barred doors.

The cornice over the colonnade is adorned by Muses, the work of Ohmacht.

For the prices of the seats see page 15—16.

The *new Railway Station* in the West of the city is one of the most magnificent and serviceable traffic centres of the world, and likewise an ornament to the city. In the Hall, the frescoes, the work of Prof. Knackfuss, „As it was” and „As it is” are worthy of remark.

The whole of the buildings were erected at the cost of 23 million Marks.

From here trains go to Mulhouse, Bâle, Molsheim Saverne, Paris, Lauterburg, Mayence, Kehl, Baden etc.

Antiquities.

Wars and fires have played such havoc in Strassburg with buildings dating from early times, that it is remarkable that a few wooden houses of the 15th century still survive. The most remarkable of these relics of the old private houses is in the Cathedral Square. It is called the *House of Kammerzell*.

Other isolated wooden buildings of an earlier age are still in existence, for instance, in the Ferkelmarkt, Korduungasse, Kleinen Frankreich, Rabenplatz etc. etc.



Tarif des voitures de place.

A. Courses simples.

Désignation de la course.	Le jour		Le soir*)		La nuit**)	
	1-2	3-4	1-2	3-4	1-2	3-4
	personnes	personnes	personnes	personnes	personnes	personnes
	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>
1. Dans l'enceinte des fortifications, Tivoli.	0.75	0.90	1.—	1.20	1.50	1.80
2. De la Gare centrale ainsi que des hôtels situés sur la place de la Gare et de la rue Küss jusqu'au Baeckehiesel et la Haupt-Restauration(Orangerie)	1.20	1.40	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.90
3. De tous les autres points de la ville jusqu'au Baeckehiesel et la Haupt-Restauration . . .	1.—	1.20	1.60	1.90	2.—	2.40
4. De la ville jusqu'au pont du grand Rhin (4 kilom.).	1.20	1.50	1.60	2.—	2.40	3.—
5. Gare de Kehl (5 kilom.) . . .	1.60	2.—	2.20	2.50	4.—	4.80
6. Kehl-ville (6 kilom.)	2.—	2.40	2.80	3.40	4.80	5.70
7. Kehl-village (7 kilom.)	2.40	2.80	3.40	4.—	5.60	6.50
8. A Bruckhofmatt. Schachenmühle, Montagne-verte, Grüne Warte, Koenigshofen, Kronenbourg(jusqu'à la fabrique Kümmer), Schiltigheim, Wacken (3 kilom.). et la gare de Neudorf	1.—	1.20	1.60	1.90	2.—	2.40

*) Le soir commence à l'allumage des réverbères.

**) La nuit commence à minuit et finit à 6 heures du matin.

Désignation de la course.	Le jour		Le soir*)		La nuit**)	
	1-2 personnes	3-4 personnes	1-2 personnes	3-4 personnes	1-2 personnes	3-4 personnes
9. A la Musau, Neudorf, Hohwarth, Bischheim, Robertsau jusqu'à l'église et la Redoute (4 kilom.), la maison de convalescence militaire à Kronenbourg	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>
	1.20	1.40	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.40
10. Au Murhof, Eckbolsheim, Hönheim, Robertsau jusqu'à la fabrique de papiers et la propriété Renouard de Busière (5 kilom.)	1.40	1.70	2.—	2.40	2.80	3.30
11. A Lingolsheim, Ober- et Mittelhausbergen, Robertsau jusqu'au „Chasseur froid“ . .	1.60	1.90	2.20	2.60	3.60	4.30
12. Au Neuhof, Ostwald, Wolfisheim, Niederhausbergen, Souffelweyersheim, Illkirch (7 kilom.)	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.90	3.60	4.30
13. Au Fuchs-am-Buckel, Oberschöffolsheim, la Colonie Ostwald, Grafenstaden, Reichstett (8 kilom.)	2.20	2.60	2.80	3.30	4.40	5.20
14. A Griesheim, Lampertheim, Ganzau, Dingsheim, Mundolsheim (9 kilom.)	2.40	2.90	3.—	3.—	4.80	5.70
15. A Enzheim, Holzheim, le moulin de Vendenheim, le fort Fransecki	2.80	3.30	3.40	4.—	5.60	6.70

*) Le soir commence à l'allumage des réverbères.

**) La nuit commence à minuit et finit à 6 heures du matin.

B. Courses à l'heure.

Désignation de la course.	De 6 heures du matin à 10 heures du soir.		De 10 heures du soir à 6 heures du matins.	
	1—2 personnes	3—4 personnes	1—2 personnes	3—4 personnes
Une heure	2.—	2.40	2.60	2.90
Trois-quarts d'heure . .	1.60	1.95	2.—	2.40
Une demi-heure	1.20	1.45	1.60	1.90
Pour chaque quart- d'heure en plus. . . .	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60

Pour les courses à l'heure, le retour de la voiture, si elle n'est pas occupée, est payé moitié prix du tarif dès que la distance des fortifications atteint 2 kilom.

Deux enfants au-dessous de 7 ans payent pour une personne.

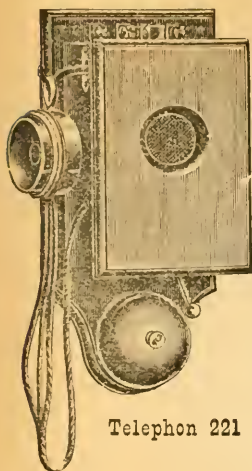
C. Observations.

1. Il n'est prélevé aucune indemnité pour le transport des petits bagage, tels que boîtes, boîtes à chapeau, sacs de nuit, etc.

2. Pour les gros colis il est prélevé 20 Pf. par pièce, si ces derniers sont transportés d'un point de la ville à l'autre et à la gare de Neudorf.



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Universität	Kammerzell'sche Haus
Münster	Goethe-Denkmal
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